

Department of Justice

§ 14.2

unless good cause is shown for extending the time of review.

§ 13.6 Criteria for reward.

(a) Information provided by any person to the United States for a reward under the Atomic Weapons and Special Nuclear Materials Rewards Act must be original, and must concern the unlawful:

(1) Introduction, manufacture or acquisition, or

(2) Attempted introduction, manufacture or acquisition of, or

(3) Export or attempt to export, or

(4) Conspiracy to introduce, manufacture, acquire or export special nuclear material or atomic weapons, or

(5) Loss, diversion or disposal or special nuclear material or atomic weapons.

(b) The amount of the reward shall depend on:

(1) The amount of the material recovered or potentially recoverable, and the role the information played in the recovery, and

(2) The danger the material posed or poses to the common defense and security or public health and welfare, and

(3) The difficulty in ascertaining the information submitted to claim the reward, and the quality of the information, and

(4) Any other considerations which the Attorney General or the intra-departmental committee deems necessary or helpful to the individual determination.

§ 13.7 Judicial review.

The decision of the Attorney General is final and conclusive and no court shall have power or jurisdiction to review it.

PART 14—ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS UNDER FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

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APPENDIX TO PART 14—DELEGATIONS OF SETTLEMENT AUTHORITY

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 28 U.S.C. 509, 510, 2672; 38 U.S.C. 224(a).

SOURCE: Order No. 371-66, 31 FR 16616, Dec. 29, 1966, unless otherwise noted.

§ 14.1 Scope of regulations.

These regulations shall apply only to claims asserted under the Federal Tort Claims Act. The terms *Federal agency* and *agency*, as used in this part, include the executive departments, the military departments, independent establishments of the United States, and corporations primarily acting as instrumentalities or agencies of the United States but do not include any contractor with the United States.

[Order No. 960-81, 46 FR 52355, Oct. 27, 1981]

§ 14.2 Administrative claim; when presented.

(a) For purposes of the provisions of 28 U.S.C. 2401(b), 2672, and 2675, a claim shall be deemed to have been presented when a Federal agency receives from a claimant, his duly authorized agent or legal representative, an executed Standard Form 95 or other written notification of an incident, accompanied by a claim for money damages in a sum certain for injury to or loss of property, personal injury, or death alleged to have occurred by reason of the incident; and the title or legal capacity of the person signing, and is accompanied by evidence of his authority to present a claim on behalf of the claimant as agent, executor, administrator, parent, guardian, or other representative.

(b)(1) A claim shall be presented to the Federal agency whose activities gave rise to the claim. When a claim is presented to any other Federal agency, that agency shall transfer it forthwith to the appropriate agency, if the proper agency can be identified from the claim, and advise the claimant of the transfer. If transfer is not feasible the claim shall be returned to the claimant. The fact of transfer shall not, in itself, preclude further transfer, return of the claim to the claimant or other appropriate disposition of the claim. A claim shall be presented as required by